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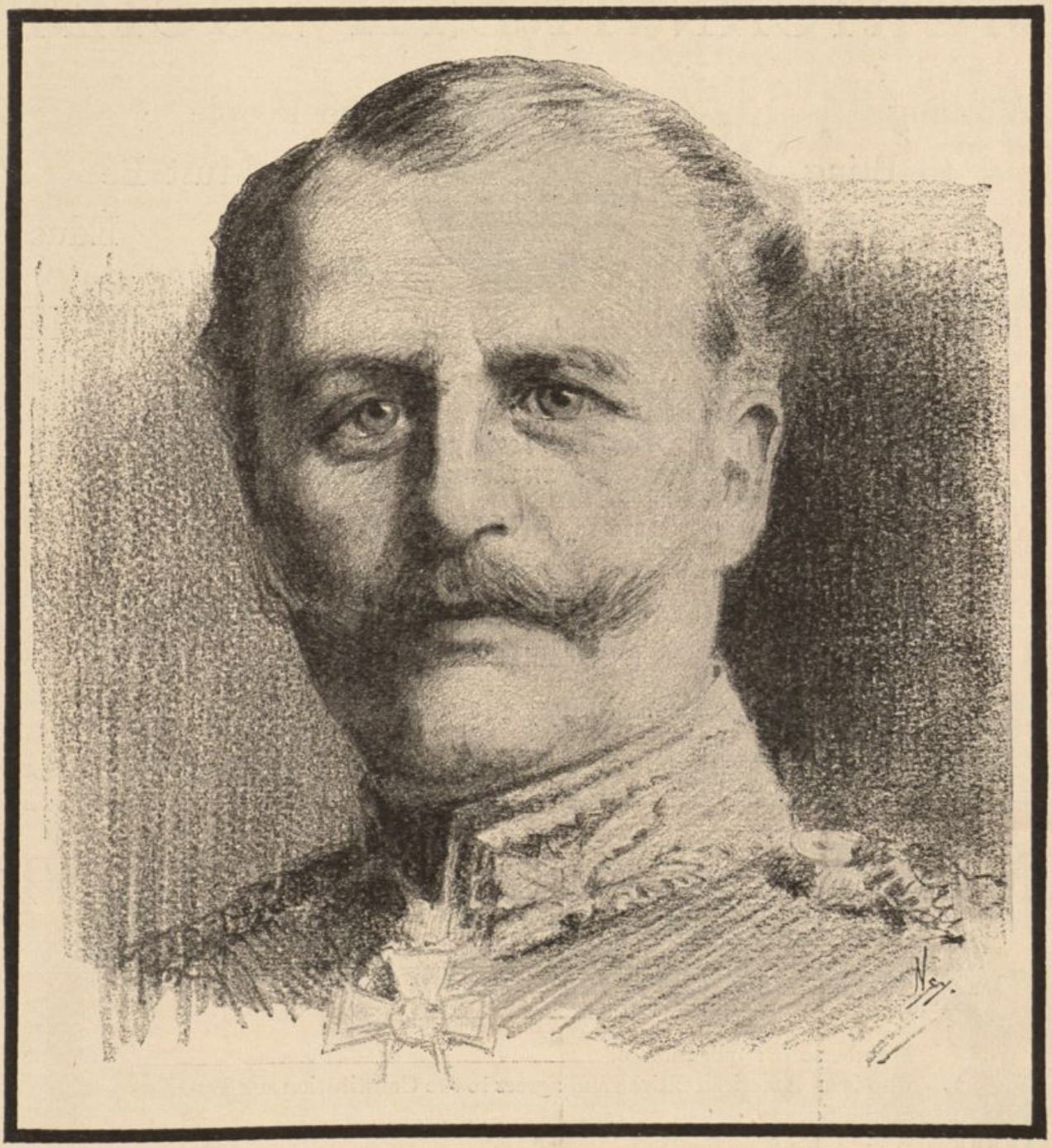

GENERAL VON EINEM

WHO HAS BAFFLED THE ALLIES AT THE WESTERN FRONT

ARE WE ENGLAND'S SECRET ALLY?

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THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Frederick F. Schrader

Vol. II, No. 13 MAY 5, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

THE WORK OF THE GRAPE JUICE

BECAUSE the British Ambassador was busy issuing instructions to the American Ambassador in London, Secretary Bryan had to reply to Count Bernstorff's note himself. It is true that Mr. Wilson assisted him and that it took both these distinguished gentlemen more than three weeks to concoct some excuse for their surrender of the United States Government to Great Britain. Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan's answer is absolutely untainted by reason. The laboring mountains have brought forth a preposterous mouse. A sillier or more dishonest statement was never issued by an American official. In fact, the reply of the Administration to Count Bernstorff is the most dishonest document that was ever submitted by one great Government to another. It is not merely a slap in the face of the German people, but a slap in the face of truth.

In response to Count Bernstorff's specific and definite complaints Mr. Bryan utters some feeble generalities that mean nothing. In discussing the question of the sale of arms he expresses intense surprise that we should be asked to inhibit this traffic although he ignores very completely that for nine months his bankrupt diplomacy has failed to open the ocean to American foodstuffs. He expresses equal astonishment that the Ambassador makes no mention of several circumstances to which he might have been expected to advert. It is true that Count Bernstorff might have scrutinized the entire conduct of the Administration without finding one consistent policy except ill-concealed malice toward Germany and her Allies.

Mr. Bryan hypocritically asserts that "any change in our laws of neutrality during the progress of the war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principles of strict neutrality." He neglects to state that we have repeatedly modified our "laws of neutrality" during the war. In the beginning of the war Mr. Bryan held loans to belligerents to be inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality. Why did he reverse his attitude overnight, when Mr. Morgan cracked his whip? He also fails to remember that during the Mexican crisis the Administration made a complete somersault in its attitude on the embargo on arms. If Mr. Bryan has forgotten, the President's memory cannot also have failed him.

Mr. Bryan regrets that the language of Count Bernstorff is "susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in its performance of its duties as a neutral." Count Bernstorff cannot have impugned the good faith of the United States for the simple reason that good faith on the part of the United States in its relations with Germany is a thing that does not exist. The Administration has shown bad faith, and nothing but bad faith, from beginning to end, from the suppression of the wireless to the attack on the *Odenwald*, from its early subservience to Great Britain to its present insolence toward the representative of the Kaiser.

Does Mr. Wilson think that Germany is Mexico? Does he dream the German people and the Kaiser will accept insults from him that even Huerta resented? Does Mr. Wilson seriously imagine that he can censure the German Ambassador like a school boy? Mr. Bryan has been Secretary of State for two years and a half, except when he appeared in the Chatauqua circuit as the companion of clowns and yodlers. Count Bernstorff is a trained diplomat who could teach both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson the A. B. C. of Statecraft. Mr. Bryan thinks it "inappropriate for a third power to discuss the relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain." Is it inappropriate for Germany to discuss measures that make the United States an active ally of Great Britain in murdering German men and a passive ally of Great Britain in starving German women and children?

If this is "inappropriate" then diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States might as well cease at once. But in that case we, as American citizens, have the right to ask some questions of President Wilson.

What is the purpose of President Wilson since it cannot be his intention to precipitate war with Germany in order to save his tottering Administration?

Does Mr. Wilson realize that his course imperils the prosperity of every American industry except the traffic in murder?

Is Mr. Wilson aware of the fact that his present attitude will bar the German markets to American goods after peace has been reestablished? Germany will buy English goods after the war, for England at least is fighting her in the open. But the United States is stabbing her in the back under the mask of neutrality.

Does the President know that under various resolutions, passed during the Civil War, and never repealed, he has the power to lay an embargo on arms?

Is it the intention of the Administration to denude our country of arms and ammunitions of war so as to make the United States an easy prey for Great Britain's ally in the Pacific?

Or is the policy of the Administration no policy at all, but merely a jumble of meaningless words, cunningly strung together to conceal the absence of thought?

Is the policy of President Wilson on this war as irrational as his Mexican policy? If so, it is doomed to a similar failure.

Does the President really imagine that he is still possible as a peacemaker after a million American bullets have stretched down the youth of Germany?

Is his vanity so child-like that he imagines that Germany will accept as a mediator the blind tool of Great Britain? This interpretation, while not impeaching the President's honesty, is not very flattering to his intelligence.

George Sylvester Viereck.

MR. BRYAN PROVES HIS POINT.

Chicago *Tribune*

MISLEADING SHIPPING STATISTICS

How England Tries to Cover Up Her Losses by Submarines—Admiral Sir Percy Scott Approved German Torpedo Campaign Last July

ENGLAND boasts that the German submarine campaign has had no perceptible influence on her commerce. We read in a recent London dispatch that more than 11,000 English merchant ships have arrived at or sailed from English ports in the last eleven weeks, while less than forty English merchant ships have been victims of German submarines.

We have no means at hand of verifying the number of arrivals and departures at English ports, but we have strong grounds for assuming that the losses by German submarines are much larger than those stated. Let us examine the record in detail.

The London dispatch speaks of 1,000 ships arriving and departing from English ports each week. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the number is correctly stated, how many of these ships are carrying cargoes to and from foreign countries? *How many are coastwise vessels, plying between ports of the British islands?*

A ship leaving Liverpool and arriving at London represents a departure and an arrival. It may touch at Cardiff, or Portsmouth, or some other port on the way. Each time it stops it is represented in the summary as part of the departures and arrivals. Thousands of vessels are engaged in this coastwise trade, and it is easy to see how a plausible showing can be made by figuring this trade in as part of the daily maritime commerce of England.

The London statistician does not take us into his confidence so far as to admit that a vessel leaving Liverpool and arriving at London represents but one unit instead of two. Reduced to their proper proportion, the 1,000 ships a week should be figured at half or less, or about 60 vessels a day. Of these a very small number have ventured to go beyond sight of land in transoceanic commerce since February 16.

The English, in fact, are chary of sending out their own vessels. This is apparent from the report that some Russion vessels have been sunk by German submarines. These Russian vessels would hardly have dared to venture into the Channel or the North Sea from Russian ports. The more likely theory is that they were interned Russian ships surprised in English ports by the war and now sent out on hazardous trips in order that as many English ships as possible may remain in safe harbors.

According to the London *Times* of July 16 last, Admiral Sir Percy Scott expressed himself at a meeting in London as in full accord with the present policy of the German submarines. Commenting on a letter from a foreign naval officer read at the meeting, in which just such a campaign as Germany is now waging, was clearly outlined, conditional on a formal declaration having been previously made, Scott said:

"I regard this declaration as perfectly legitimate, and having been officially announced it would not avail British and neutral ships who disregarded it to assert that they were pursuing a peaceful course, such as Lord Sydenham (a speaker of the evening) referred to. If they were sunk in their undertaking, it could not be regarded as a relapse into barbarism and piracy of the blackest sort. If Lord Sydenham desires to consult reports on the treatment, during the American Civil War, of vessels which tried to enter Charleston in disregard of the blockade, I think he will find that *the blockading cruisers seldom scrupled to fire on the ships which they were chasing or to drive them aground and then overwhelm them with shell and shot after they were ashore. Mines and the submarine torpedo will constitute a new terror of future wars.*"

LIST OF WARSHIPS LOST BY THE BELLIGERENTS

ENGLAND:

Battleships.		
1. Audacious	23,400	
2. Bulwark	15,250	
3. Formidable	15,250	
4. Ocean	13,150	
5. Irresistible	15,250	
6. Lord Nelson	16,750	
		ca. 99,050 tons
Battle Cruisers.		
1. Tiger	.....	
		ca. 29,000 tons
Cruisers.		
1. Cressy	12,200	
2. Hogue	12,200	
3. Aboukir	12,200	
4. Good Hope	14,300	
5. Monmouth	9,950	
6. Warrior	13,750	
7. Hawke	7,450	
		ca. 111,050 tons
Light Cruisers.		
1. Hermes	5,700	
2. Pegasus	2,200	
3. Pathfinder	3,000	
4. Amphion	3,500	
5. Charybdis	4,450	
6. Venus	5,700	
		ca. 24,550 tons
Gunboats.		
1. Niger	800	
2. Speedy	800	
		ca. 1,600 tons
Destroyers.		
1. Bullfinch	400	
6. About 5 destroyers besides.	3,400	
		ca. 3,800 tons
Submarines.		
1. D-5	600	
2. E-3	750	
3. AE-1	400	
4. E-15	750	
		ca. 2,500 tons
	Total	242,150 tons net
Auxiliary Cruisers.		
1. Oceanic	6,900	
2. Viknor	1,900	
3. Clan MacNaughton	3,100	
4. Bayano	3,500	
		15,400 tons net

FRANCE:

Battleships.		
1. Courbet	23,500	
2. Bouvet	12,000	
Gunboats.		
1. Zelee	650	
Torpedo Boats.		
About 4 (Among them Mousquet)	1,400	
Submarines.		
About 3	1,400	
	Total ca.	38,950 tons net

RUSSIA:

Battleships.		
Sinop	11,400	
Battle Cruisers.		
Pallada	8,000	
Light Cruisers.		
Jemtschug	3,180	
Prut (Minelayer)	5,000	
Gunboats.		
Donez	1,250	
Kubanez	1,250	
	Total ca.	30,000 tons net

JAPAN:

Battle Cruisers.		
Asama	10,000	
Light Cruisers.		
Takatchio	3,700	
Torpedo Boats.		
Two, at Tsing-tao	700	
	Total ca.	14,400 tons net

GERMANY:

1. Blücher	15,800	
2. Scharnhorst	11,600	
3. Gneisenau	11,600	
4. York	9,500	
	Total ca.	48,500 tons net
Light Cruisers.		
1. Magdeburg	4,500	
2. Cöln	4,350	
3. Mainz	4,350	
4. Ariadne	2,650	
5. Hela	2,040	
6. Emden	3,650	
7. Königsberg	3,400	
8. Leipzig	3,250	
9. Nürnberg	3,470	
10. Dresden (self-destroyed)	3,650	
	Total ca.	35,360 tons net
Torpedo Boats.		
V-187, S-126, S-115, S-117, S-118, S-119, S-116, S-90 (self-destroyed), Taku		
	Total ca.	4,000 tons net
Gunboats.		
1. Jaguar	900	
2. Luchs	900	
3. Tiger (self-destroyed)	900	
4. Cormoran	1,600	
5. Iltis	900	
	Total ca.	5,200 tons net
Special Ships.		
Möwe (self-destroyed)	650	
Planet	650	
	Total ca.	1,300 tons net
Submarines.		
U-18, U-8, U-12, U-15, U-29		
	Total ca.	2,500 tons net
	Total	96,860 tons
Auxiliary Cruisers.		
Capt. Trafalgar	9,850	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	5,520 reg. tons net	

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:

Light Cruisers.		
Kaiserin Elisabeth (self-destroyed)	4,000	
Zenta	2,300	

TURKEY:

Battleship.		
Messudije	9,200	
Total losses, without auxiliary cruisers:		
England	241,400	
France	38,950	
Russia	30,080	
Japan	14,400	
	Total	324,830 tons
Germany	96,860	
Austria-Hungary	6,300	
Turkey	9,200	
	Total	112,360 tons

The quoted tonnage of the German and English auxiliary cruisers is the net register tonnage cited from the official lists of German and English ships, respectively.

"THE KING, THE KAISER, AND IRISH FREEDOM"

MR. McGUIRE, former mayor of Syracuse, and a thorough student of German affairs, who received his early education in German-American environments, has written one of the most important books on the war under the above title. It is dedicated to the Germans of America—"to all the vast Teutonic elements of the United States whose efforts have placed our nation to the forefront in education and in all arts and sciences, a noble people from whom Americans learn to be efficient and thorough, to the thrifty, useful, industrious, patriotic children of the Fatherland."

This might be so many happy phrases but for the intrinsic merit of the book, in which even the most diligent student of affairs connected with the war will find a wealth of historic, political and statistical facts not easily accessible. Mr. McGuire sees in Germany's triumph and the downfall of England the liberation of Ireland. He is doing what is possible to break through the cordon of English police spies and embargo on impartial news existing in Ireland in order to counteract the campaign of falsehood being conducted in that unhappy country, and to make the Irish people see that their salvation lies in aiding German arms. The Irish people are told in the subsidized press that German soldiers do violence to nuns and burn their convents; those who raise their voices against these libels are in danger of persecution.

Our readers have seen some of Mr. McGuire's fearless articles in THE FATHERLAND and know what they may expect from his trenchant pen in such chapters as "Sir Roger Casement's Mission to Germany," "England Lengthening the American Bread Line," "Alsace," "Germans in the United States," "What Germany Could Do for Ireland," "English Atrocities in Ireland," "Fomenting Religious Prejudices," "Recruiting the Irish National Volunteers," "How England Serves Up the War to the World," "New York Public Opinion," "Irish Feeling Favors Germany," "A Word for Austria-Hungary," etc., in all, twenty-six chapters and a Postscript.

The author treats his subjects with utter fearlessness and under a strong impulse of truth to warn not only Irish and Germans of the dangers which menace them through a victory for the Allies, but of all Americans who love their country. He recites the attempt to murder Sir Roger Casement, and explains the attitude of that distinguished Irish gentleman toward the issues of the war; he draws upon rich statistical sources, explains to his readers the free status of the Catholics under German rule in Alsace-Lorraine and other sections, and prints a splendid review of the Germans in America, their share in the wars and in the upbuilding of the country.

Turn almost to any page, and the reader will find something to arrest his interest and add to his knowledge of the history of the war. It is impossible to do justice to the volume in such limited space. It should be read by every fairminded American who is desirous of obtaining a clear view of what is going on and what has been going on behind the scenes before the staging of the great conflict. Without prejudice, it deals forcefully with facts which cannot be explained away.

The book can be ordered through THE FATHERLAND. **$1.35.**

"WAR DIARY OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN"

IF only those persons who know Germany as well as those who profess to know of the high cultural mission of England, France, Belgium, Russia and Servia in this war, would set down their impressions of the war, there would be little need of special pamphlets and extensive propaganda in behalf of the truth, and the American people would not be the deplorable victims of falsehood that they are.

Here is an American woman, Jouett Jeffries, writing about the war with a sympathy for the German cause which only those can feel who know whereof they speak from personal experience and direct observation. In a neat, green cloth-bound volume of 169 pages, she has set down her remarks in the chatty style of one who writes down daily impressions as they present themselves.

The diary begins with an entry made at Geneva, Switzerland, July 28, 1914, the day of the murder of the Austrian crown prince and his wife. The record is carried to the closing months of the year, not as a dry record of events with the formal entries of a professional bookkeeper, but in the notations of a spirited observer who sees a great war coming and has the philosophy and the historical knowledge to appraise the developments at their just value. The author is halted in Berlin in the attempt to reach Flushing. From the windows of the Hotel Adlon she records the stirring period of mobilization in the German capital, and in graphic words describes the uprising of the Teutonic race to battle with Slav and Latin. We get intimate pen pictures of scenes at the stations, Unter den Linden, at the Bismarck statue, before the palaces, glimpses of the Crown Prince, and a quick, sharp analysis of the diplomatic notes exchanged between the governments, showing that Germany and the Emperor to the last hoped to avert the inevitable clash. She bemoans the cutting of the German cable, fearing that now the American people will hear but one side of the war, and that inimical to the Germans. She gets the first reports from Belgium and the Belgian cruelties from trustworthy sources, but they are not of German atrocities. She hears of the atrocities committed against German civilians in Antwerp: "Private dwellings of Germans plundered and German women dragged naked through the streets by the mob and shot, children thrown from the windows of German homes into the streets, and sick persons driven from the hospitals." She describes the guerilla warfare against German troops, compelled in self-defense to give no quarter. From day to day she records the German advance, the fall of Brussels, of Longwy by the Crown Prince, the taking of Maubeuge, the capture of thousands of prisoners. Liège, Huy and Namur have already been reduced. She tells what is taking place in the East, the brave fight of the Austrians against unequal numbers of Russian cossacks. The great battle of Tannenberg has taken place. The English have been mercilessly beaten at St. Quentin. She has a look at the hospitals in Berlin and is amazed at the order with which everything proceeds; the unanimous spirit and enthusiasm and patriotism among all classes. She has a thrilling account of the treachery of Louvain. Antwerp falls.

Americans in Berlin by this time have seen which way their home press is veering. "The American press is attacking Germany in a most unwarrantable, most unfair way, both in articles and caricatures, which must deeply hurt the Kaiser and his people, who have always been our friends." "Germany has not only to contend with the Allied forces of her many enemies, but with the campaign of falsehood and misrepresentation organized by England." Her pride in her English descent, alas! has vanished. She comments sharply on the intervention of Japan in the war at England's bidding. Kiao-chau in Germany's hands safeguards an open door.

And so she goes on recording events and characterizing them in her own lively manner, now and then reaching out after general truths and deductions from her experience and observation. In the end she looks to Holland and the United States to bring about peace and she casts about for the spokesman, "whose official neutrality is unquestioned, *sans reproche*, no matter what may be his private opinions, which is *not* the case with the American minister at The Hague, who is most profoundly anti-German and has this reputation not only in The Hague but all over Europe."

The book contains eight full-page halftone illustrations and can be ordered through THE FATHERLAND. Price, $1.25.

ARE WE ENGLAND'S SECRET ALLY?

Prof. Roland G. Usher Declares the U. S. is in a Coalition to Help England, France and Russia in Return for Concessions—Alliance Aimed to Crush Germany

By Frederick F. Schrader

IS there a secret alliance between the United States and England? The question may startle those who have not given the subject of our present relation with the world powers and our statecraft, within the past twenty years, more than perfunctory consideration. It is undeniable that with the Spanish War the American Government turned into new channels of diplomacy and established new relations with England. Many things have occurred since then which the average American cannot easily explain to himself.

During the Boer War we were, officially, on the side of Great Britain. No European monarchy contributed so freely in official sentiment and substantial material to the defeat of the Boers as we. English officers appeared everywhere in this country to establish camps for the inspection of mules and horses. There were such camps at Kansas City and New Orleans. We supplied arms and ammunitions to the English. Every port contained English transports and vessels loaded with supplies for the British army in South Africa. The same outcry of the American element, which is against such shipments, went up then as now. General Pearson, acting for the Boers in this country, declared that if the United States would stop the shipment of mules and guns to the English, the Boer republics were sure of victory. Mass meetings were held and protests launched against the unholy traffic in the means to destroy two flourishing republics; but no attention was paid to these things, while the protestants in Congress, such as Senator Hale, were told to hush up. The same old argument was used: "The Boers have the same right as the English to buy what they want in our markets. We are strictly neutral."

But were we strictly neutral? Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then the English Colonial Secretary, let the cat out of the bag in a speech in the House of Commons. He spoke of "an agreement, an understanding, a compact, if you please," between his government and the United States. The subservient American press that was in a position to inquire seriously into this "agreement, this understanding, if you please," sealed up all sources of information, and only a few independent papers, notably the Washington *Post*, commented freely on the admission of Joe Chamberlain and clearly judged the policy of the administration in the light of this important slip of Chamberlain's tongue. Editorial after editorial was written by the late Richard Weightman on the importance of an explanation. But the State Department observed discreet silence.

That this is no idle speculation; that others are convinced that the pitiable surrender of American interests to English dictation in all questions affecting our permanent prosperity, our rights as a neutral nation to transact business with non-combatant communities and to foster our trade in non-contraband goods in peace under rules established by long practice and written guarantees, that the dual policy of the administration in dealing with Mexico on one hand and with Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other, and the arbitrary enforcements of rules against German wireless stations and German ships, which are ignored toward English cables and vessels, constitute a policy that rests upon a secret "agreement, or understanding, a compact," between Washington and London, is publicly confirmed by Roland G. Usher, Professor of History at Washington University, whose works, "The Rise of the American People" and "Pan-Germanism," are generally accepted as books of authoritative origin.

Mr. Usher declares outright that there is a secret understanding between the Allies and the United States, and in "Pan-Germanism" he calls attention to specific instances in which the policy of the United States has been distinctly influenced and directed by this alliance against Germany:

First, that in 1897 there was a secret understanding between this country, England, France, and Russia, that in case of war brought on by Germany the United States would do its best to assist its three allies. Second, page 151, that "certain events lead to the probability that the Spanish-American war was created in order to permit the United States to take possession of Spain's colonial possessions." Third, that England possesses three immensely powerful allies—France, Russia, and the United States. These he constantly speaks of as the "Coalition." Fourth, that the United States was not permitted by England and France to build the Panama Canal until they were persuaded of the dangers of Pan-Germanism.

That these are not the idle statements of a sensational pamphleteer is vouched for by the character of the author and the high standing he enjoys as an American historian. "Pan-Germanism" was published in 1913, and these statements have never been disputed.

If we view the policy of this administration in the light of Mr. Usher's assertions, it becomes clear why we are not neutral and why the State Department is forced to employ every available subterfuge to calm the insistent demands of the English organs and public men, as well as the clamor of Prof. Chas. W. Eliot, Theodore Roosevelt, and others, for active intercession of the United States in the European war on the side of the Allies.

We are pledged to assist the Allies, but for the present the government is in the hands of a conservative President, and our aid is extended only in the shape of guns, cartridges, shells, dum-dum bullets, powder, horses and mules, together with all the accessories and trappings belonging thereto.

Without knowing it, those of us who are in active sympathy with the German and Austro-Hungarian cause may have good reason to thank Providence that Theodore Roosevelt is not now the tenant of the White House in Washington. The rough rider's remarkable change of attitude toward Germany, an attitude popularly supposed to be one of sincere appreciation of German culture and friendship for the German Emperor, to one of pronounced antagonism, marked by clamorous appeals to the passion of the American people over the violation of Belgian neutrality, is clearly explained by the light of these revelations, for, of course, as ex-President he must know of the coalition against Germany, and he must have admitted Prof. Eliot and ex-Ambassador Bacon into his confidence. Prof. Usher was formerly assistant professor of history at Harvard, and there we have the connection one with the other.

This, too, may explain the passage in Bryan's letter to Count Bernstorff of April 22: "That the relations of the two Governments with one another cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which cannot be fully informed as to the facts, and which cannot be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued."

Yet how long will it be until this country is asked to send its sons to shed their blood on the battlefields of France and Belgium for the coalition? Who will say what day and what hour will see us sending our ships to the North Sea or the English Channel, to do what the English navy has refused to do? To expose our ships to submarine attacks in order to enable England still to rule the waves and Russia to become the dominating power of Europe?

It was just this kind of secret "agreement, this understanding, if you please," between Sir Edward Grey and Delcassé which precipitated the English and the French people into a war which neither would have risked from free choice.

Are the American people being betrayed? Are they to be delivered hand and foot, boots and saddle, into the hands of England and Russia? Is Wilson standing in the way of carrying out the policy inherited from John Hay? Is he seeking to placate John Bull by sending him munitions of war and keeping good the credit of the Allies with J. P. Morgan? Or are we on the eve of entering the war in response to the clamor of Prof. Eliot, Col. Roosevelt Mr. Bacon, the rest?

Will the American people demand the truth, or will they submit supinely like a subject-people to rulers who form alliances without their consent?

TRAFFIC IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION

By Hon. Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor

(We publish herewith the strongest statement, both from the point of view of abstract law and from the point of view of humanity, that has been published so far in this country on the shipment of arms. This remarkable document is from the pen of the Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of Pres. William Howard Taft. We are indebted for this article to the courtesy of the "American Leader.")*

THOSE who indulge in the belief that public interest in the sale of arms and ammunition has subsided because the Hitchcock bill died with the adjournment of Congress are doomed to disappointment. Ambitious statesmen who were glad to find a politician's escape in the convenient declaration that it would be unneutral to refuse to sell arms to belligerents, may see this unhappy phrase come back to plague both its authors and its sponsors. To the minds of those who upon grounds of morality and decency are opposed to this traffic, the excuse offered for not placing an embargo upon these sales was adding insult to injury. It was not regarded as an honest excuse; but as the invention of men who wanted either to evade the issue or to find a way to aid favored belligerents or both.

It is, of course, accepted that the rules of International Law do not forbid such sales. The rights of the German and Austrian Governments are not involved at all.

Germany does not even protest our right to sell arms and ammunition; although she has expressed her surprise at our enormous sales of ammunition to the Allies and our failure at the same time to insist upon our undoubted right to deliver foodstuffs to the civilians of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The question, however, is essentially one of our own self-respect. What precedents have we in our own history to guide us?

During our late difficulties with Mexico our Government prevented a German merchantman from delivering arms and ammunition to one of the Mexican factions. The German ship was clearly within her rights; but she yielded to our desire. What was the foundation for our action? Plainly that our Government did not sympathize with the particular consignee. We objected to the giving of aid to Huerta from any source. We exercised a preference between two belligerent factions even to the extent of interfering with the rights of another power. By the same rule we cannot now insist upon the right to sell arms to the Allies, and at the same time escape the suspicion before the world and before our own people that we are exercising a preference in favor of one and against another friendly power.

We have gone farther. Congress adopted a resolution which gave the President the authority to place an embargo upon the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to any other country upon this continent engaged in internal strife. That authority was used. The shipment of arms was prohibited, until the Government in its desire to aid a favored faction in Mexico lifted the embargo in its behalf. Again we used the privilege to sell or not to sell by preference. We not only established the rule that we may forbid the traffic in arms and ammunition, but we went farther and established the principle that we may and will use our power to encourage or to discourage particular belligerents. The circumstance that the resolution of Congress was restricted to this continent is not controlling. This continent embraces many nations; but with not one of them is our relation, politically, commercially or humanly speaking as close as it is with at least four of the great nations now engaged in war. Neither are our obligations or interests under the Monroe Doctrine controlling. If interest shall determine, Heaven knows that is intense enough in the case before us, measured by whatever human consideration we may select. Furthermore, the international haziness of the Monroe Doctrine has been so completely demonstrated by our Government that no sincere observer would now be willing to look to that doctrine for foundation of right or for explanation of conduct. In establishing and in lifting our embargo on the shipments of arms we have played favorites; in compelling Germany to yield to our decision we have done the same. Morally speaking, we cannot escape the conviction before our own people, that behind high-sounding phrases of neutrality we are now engaged in the same partisan business. We have stopped the traffic when we wanted to. We could stop it now; but we do not want to. We sell when we want to help; and we refuse when we do not. For this conduct we are not responsible to other countries; but we cannot escape a responsibility to ourselves.

There are, however, other considerations to be weighed. We have complacently justified the traffic in ammunition upon the ground that it is not inhibited by International Law. So much is true. But is it not true, as is assumed with equal complacency, that therefore this traffic is honorable, or even broadly speaking, justified? Lame and impotent as International Law in the absence of a strong neutral power undoubtedly is, that law has advanced far enough in the realm of ethics to denounce this particular traffic. The rule does not permit a government to sell arms to a belligerent. It simply permits a private citizen to take the risk. But so complete is the denial of protection to this traffic that ammunition and arms so sold are subject to confiscation and destruction at the hands of a belligerent. And to leave no room for doubt as to the status of the traffic ship, the ship carrying such ammunition and arms, although that ship be owned by citizens of a neutral power, is subject to confiscation, and in case of necessity may be sunk.

To say that it is unneutral to prohibit the pursuit of a business which has been so characterized by the Law of Nations is astounding. It suggests a befogged state of mind or morals. The wish is father to the thought. Does anybody believe that such an argument would have been advanced or would have prevailed if Japan had sought to buy arms from us in case she had been engaged in war with England? Would we not then have found a way to declare that a highly civilized nation—the bearer of the world's peace mandate—could not permit her citizens to profit by furnishing instruments of destruction against her own kinsmen?

Was it unneutral when Germany, during our war with Spain, at our request, overhauled and searched a Spanish ship for a cargo of arms destined for Cuba and to be used against us; or did we accept her conduct as one of those acts of fair consideration which one friendly power may in perfect good faith extend to another?

Those citizens who are engaged in this business now are protected, it is true—particularly if they get the cash on this side; as they will so long as they can induce our banks to advance it for this purpose. But let them not indulge the notion that their business is promoting our country's international standing. They are not precisely like other distinguished business men who in the past have ascertained how close they might brush the prison walls without actually getting inside of them. But neither are they to be accepted as the proprietors of a wholesome foreign commerce upon which we may build with confidence or with satisfaction for the future.

There are other considerations still to be dealt with—considerations whose echoes are apt to be heard in this country for generations to come. The citizenship of this nation is closely related to the belligerents on the other side. With many, that relationship is recent and correspondingly intimate. Conditions of that kind no government can or should disregard. During our Civil War, Great Britain was several times on the point of turning against us. There is little doubt that but for John Bright she would have done it. Her Government was against us. Her people were for us because they held slavery in contempt. One of the powerful arguments used by Bright to the people—particularly to the labor classes—was that within a brief period hundreds and thousands of persons had migrated from England to our country and that such a war as Great Britain's Government contemplated would be like making war upon her own people. We may argue about the theory of citizenship as we will, but Bright sounded a true note which was heeded and which cannot be safely disregarded by us to-day.

Say of the people who protest what you will. They may at least say of themselves that for half a century not one momentous public question has been submitted in this country which could have been

*A more elaborate discussion of this tremendous subject by Hon. Charles Nagel is embodied in his speech on "Neutrality and Public Opinion." This address is now published in pamphlet form and may be procured through THE FATHERLAND for Ten Cents, postpaid.

decided rightly without their support. And we may say of them that if they had the decision to-day, international precedents would not be lost for want of better support than paper protests; rights would not be forfeited; the Stars and Stripes would be respected the world over; all neutral nations would be joined under our leadership to sustain the standards of International Law, and to impress upon savage war the dictates of advanced humanity; and our part in the greatest war of the world would not be confined to the effort to bolster up our waning trade by the export of instruments of destruction, and to satisfy our demand for information by the import of manufactured news.

Let us be neutral; let us be citizens of the United States by all means. But is it fair, or in any event, is it wise to expect well-nigh half of the people of this nation to stand by while related peoples are mowed down with weapons of our manufacture paid for with bank balances largely of their making and saving—all heralded in the name of neutrality and in the guise of humanity. It is time to take account of things and conditions. Technically our attitude is neutral. In effect it is felt to be partisan. Sentiment is profoundly stirred; and sentiment once aroused is not readily controlled by argument or guided by reason. There may be a day of reckoning; and the time to prepare for it is now.

MEETING OF GERMAN UNIVERSITY CLUBS

ON Saturday, April 17th, in one of the large study rooms in Welsh Tower at Yale University, the third annual convention of the Intercollegiate League of German Clubs took place, presided over by Mr. Monroe Curtis, of Cleveland, President of the League. He afterwards offered his resignation, as he has ceased to be an active student. John A. Allen, a senior of Yale University, was elected as his successor.

Delegates from more than a score of colleges and universities, including Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Wesleyan, Williams, Temple, Valparaiso and Vermont were present at the convention.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the admiration of the members of the League for "the bravery and steadfastness of their fellow students in Germany" in supporting their country's cause; the hope that the cordial relations existing between students in this country and Germany would continue; and declaring that "Americans, whatever their sympathies in the present war, should in no wise share the animosities generated by it."

The Board of Advisers was reduced from twelve members to three members in order to make a more workable organization. As members of the new board Professor Thos. C. Hall, New York; Dr. Edmund von Mach, Boston; and Professor Camillo von Klenze, Providence, were recommended.

Among those present was Charles Llewellyn, an active member of the League, who has just recently returned from the German front where he has fought for over two months, gaining the Iron Cross, and returning to the United States and to his Alma Mater only after having been wounded twice. It was on the strength of a speech he made that the question of the exportation of arms and ammunitions was omitted from consideration as being chiefly political. The aims of the League are cultural and not only confined to active work in this country, but intend to include the exchange of students between American and German universities and colleges.

MAINE EDITORS HEAR NEUTRAL SPEECHES

AT a luncheon given to the editors of Maine on April 17th, at Portland, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, as the guest of honor, delivered a strong address on the European war as seen through the eyes of a real neutral. In the evening of the same day Mr. Viereck addressed a great audience at the City Hall. Mr. Henry G. Beyer, Jr., the chairman of the meeting, read the now-famous letter written to him by Dr. Dernburg, in which the German statesman embodies his interpretations of Germany's peace terms. Dr. Edmund von Mach made an eloquent speech in which he revealed the hypocrisy of Sir Edward Grey and shattered many of the illusions built around the English diplomat. "There has never been a better audience in this city," comments the Portland *Press* on the meeting. "They were not all on one side by any manner or means."

"What reason have we in America," Mr. Viereck asked, "to side with the Allies, what have we in common with Russia and Japan and the cutthroats of Montenegro, or the swineherds of Servia, what in common with England, except language? President Eliot would drive this country to war for what he calls the Anglo-American civilization. What fundamental idea has England ever had except the idea that the man who works for a living is to be looked down upon. In America the man is looked down upon who does not work for a living." (Cheers.)

Mr. Viereck has been frequently invited to deliver addresses all over the country. But he has been compelled to reject invitations to speak at San Francisco, Salt Lake City, at Denver, and in the principal cities of the East because of his duties in connection with his publications. On May 2nd, however, Mr. Viereck will address a neutral mass meeting at Pittsburgh, held under the auspices of the Evang. Protestant Church.

A REAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

THE propaganda for the publication of a new daily in New York, a paper "absolutely impartial, doing justice to the German cause, one above all things American, free of any but American influences and determined to impart all of the information to be had," is proceeding vigorously.

It is reported that over two hundred organizations in New York, chiefly German-American, and one hundred of them in Brooklyn, have elected committees to aid in the sale of the stock of The Printers and Publishers Association, Inc., at $5.00 per share to those who believe in the importance of publishing this paper. Ministers of the Gospel, professors, doctors, business and working men are volunteering their services in all parts of the country to gather funds to enable the paper to appear and to secure it a large circulation. The latter seems absolutely assured and it is confidently predicted that the paper, which is to be national in scope, will have the largest circle of readers of any paper in the country.

The officers of the Association are Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the well-known writer, speaker and chemist, president; Emil Kipper, a prominent New England manufacturer, vice-president; Max W. Stoehr, treasurer, a large textile manufacturer, and Henry Weismann, the well-known attorney, secretary, who since the beginning of the European war has been widely known as a speaker on this subject and as the president of the German-American Literary Defense Committee.

Among the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association who constitute its Advisory Board are the following well-known men:

Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia, N. Y.
Dr. Edmund von Mach, Cambridge, Mass.
Prof. A. B. Faust, of Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.
Prof. Friedrich Hirth, of Columbia, N. Y.
Arthur von Briesen, New York.
Dr. Franz Koempel, New York.
John H. Meyer, New York.
Wilhelm Siegel, New York.
Dr. B. Sachs, New York.
County Judge J. H. Tiernan, Staten Island, N. Y.
John F. Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. Russel S. Fowler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Jacob Loch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
County Judge John F. Hylan, Brooklyn, N. Y.
August F. Schurmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred. E. Heitmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. F. G. Wilhelm, Kingston, N. Y.
Rev. I. Haas, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Robert Patchke, Troy, N. Y.
John Diehl, Schenectady, N. Y.
W. Meistering, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. Kuehnling, Utica, N. Y.
Dr. W. L. Wirbelauer, Paterson, N. J.
Prof. Faust C. De Walch, N. Y. City College.
Leonard Michel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is the object of the promoters of this enterprise to get the paper on the streets before the summer season. We are informed the paper is to be a penny paper; is to be conducted by men of the highest ability, and edited by experienced and accomplished American journalists, whose knowledge of world affairs is such as to assure a presentation and treatment of the great problems arising out of the world war in a manner honest, fair, progressive and, above all, truly American.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1915

A MESSAGE from the Dead: "Neutrality Means Sneering at Freedom and Sending Arms to Tyrants."—Wendell Phillips in 1861.

WHY?

WHY has the New York *Times* been the most active champion of English interests in America? It did not wait for Germany to violate the neutrality of Belgium before it began to open its batteries on everything German. There was no Belgian invasion when the *Times* began its championship of England. It was several days ahead of Sir Edward Grey's shrewd move to shift the responsibility for the war upon the shoulders of Germany. Everything that England and her Allies have done is right. With the *Times* it has been consistently, not "America first," but "England first" and Germany last.

WHY?

We have heard that the controlling factor of the anti-German New York *Times*, Mr. Adolf Ochs, had close affiliations with persons in England, and that he is a heavy stockholder in the Marconi Company. The attention of Senator T. J. Walsh was called to this rumor by a letter written by Arthur A. Abbey, making direct charges against the *Times* that it was influenced in London, and some questions were put to Mr. Miller, editor of the *Times*, at a Senate Committee hearing in Washington. Mr. Miller denied that the *Times* had any affiliations with the London *Times*, owned by the notorious Lord Northcliffe, and on March 20th last the *Times* printed an editorial, in which it said:

> It is true Mr. Ochs owns some stock in the American Marconi Company, but in this Mr. Ochs may be described as a victim and not a beneficiary. He purchased his stock, paying therefor in cash its full face value, a pound a share.

On Saturday, October 31, 1914, the London *Times* published the proceedings of an action against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, popularly known as the Marconi scandal. It involved Lloyd George, Herbert Samuels, present Postmaster-General of England, and Sir Rufus Isaacs, then Attorney General, now Chief Justice of England, and his brother, Godfrey Isaacs. The article appeared on page 3, column 1, of the London *Times*, under the heading, "Dealings in Marconi Stock." The case was tried before Mr. Justice Bailhache in the King's Bench Division. From this it appears that an agreement was entered into by which the United Wireless Company recognized the validity of the patents of the American Marconi Company and sold all its tangible assets in America to the English Marconi Company. An agreement was then entered into between the English Marconi Company and the American Marconi Company on March 29, 1912, by which the American Company purchased from the English Company all the assets of the United Wireless Company at a price payable in shares. As a result of that agreement the old $25 shares began to rise in price.

With this explanation we now copy from the London *Times* of the above date the following passage:

> The plaintiff told Mr. Heybourn (Mr. Heybourn was in the defendant's party and is the chief dealer on the London Stock Exchange in Marconi shares of all kinds) that he was going to buy some of the old shares. Heybourn told him not to do so as there were some new shares coming out which the plaintiff would be able to have. The plaintiff did not know at that time of the agreement which had been entered into between the English and American companies. **Mr. Steadman (Mr. Steadman is one of the solicitors for the defendant) told the plaintiff of the proposed issue of new shares, of which 250,000 were going to be given to the New York *Times*, which had given a dinner to Mr. Marconi and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs on their arrival.**

Mr. Ochs editorially declares that the face value of the stock is one pound. Computing the value of 250,000 shares at, roughly, $4.85 a share, gives a total of $1,212,500. Mr. Ochs says he paid face value for his shares in cash. The London *Times* declares that Mr. Steadman told the plaintiff of the proposed issue of new shares, of which 250,000 were going to be given to the New York *Times*, which had given a dinner to Mr. Marconi and Mr. Isaacs on their arrival.

WHY?

The *Times* did give a dinner to Marconi, at which Lord Northcliffe was a guest of honor, and forty or fifty New York capitalists were among the invited guests.

WHY?

WHO SAID RATS?

WE hear so much about the Russian grain that is going to be released once the Dardanelles are forced by the Allied guns. In fact, Russia's credits in this country and in England are based entirely on that grain. Unfortunately for the Allies, the Dardanelles are absolutely impregnable unless England is willing to jeopardize her entire navy in forcing them. But even if they could be forced open our Allied friends will be doomed to cruel disappointment. For the entire store of Russian grain is being devoured by rats. What the rats may spare is spoiled by rain.

Our information is based on unimpeachable authority. For Russia, never expecting that the Dardanelles would be closed to her merchantmen, has not provided the necessary storehouses for her immense harvest of grain. Straw, tarpaulin and bagging are the only thing that stands between this Russian grain on the one side and the hunger of the rats and the fury of the elements on the other.

Not many years ago a German bank loaned Russia a large amount of money on grain. That grain was stored in railway warehouses. The Russian peasants got wind of it and slowly the grain disappeared. What the peasants left, the contractors stole. When at last the bags were delivered in Berlin, they were discovered to be filled with sand. If the Russian grain works on the Black Sea are filled with grain their contents are by this time destroyed. If they are still intact, they are filled with sand. He who lends money to Russia deserves no better fate. He will find himself financially sandbagged.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS

GERMANY is a democracy. In the event of victory, the peace-terms will be dictated by the Reichstag. The Germans will not easily give up what they have won with their blood. The Germans have no desire of crushing any other people, but they intend to fortify themselves so that the history of 1914 can never repeat itself. Germany has no desire to keep all of Belgium or to retain more than a fortress or so on French soil. But to avoid maritime strangulation in the future she will insist upon Antwerp and Calais. She will take the German provinces of Russia, but may be ready to surrender her Polish provinces to a new independent Poland. She will take the Congo, Madagascar, Morocco; she will extend her protectorate over Mesopotamia and co-operate with Turkey in the commercial redemption of Asia. She may not insist upon her lost islands in the Pacific, but she will insist upon the freedom of the seas on all oceans and the open door on all continents. In case of an overwhelming victory, she will return Gibraltar to Spain and give freedom to Ireland as well as Finland. But even if her victory should not be so decided, even if her demands should be still more moderate than outlined here, the result of the present conflict will probably be a Federation of Central Europe, consisting of free and independent States, bound together merely by a customs union and certain military conventions for mutual defence. This Federation will embrace all Germanic States; it will be closely allied, however, with Turkey, and probably Italy. These may not be the peace-terms of the German cabinet. They are the peace-terms of the German people.

"THE HYPHEN" SUCCEEDS AS A FARCE

THE much-heralded "play" against the "German propaganda," by Justus Miles Forman, turned out to be the most dismal theatrical fiasco of a dismal season. The managers had distributed many tickets among New York Germans—in the hope of provoking a riot that would have advertised the piece in the morning papers. Instead of a riot, they got the laugh.

A CONUNDRUM

Zzzz! Zzzz! Peace, Lord! Zzzz, Zzzz! We pray to Him!
He heeds the sparrow's fall! *Zzzz! Zzzz! Zim! Zim!*
Zzzz! Zzzz! Yankee pride! Our bullets—*Zim*—best!
Zzzz! Zzzz! Do the work—*Zim*—better than the rest!
Lord God of peace, how long wilt Thou endure this ghastly muss?
(Well, someone's got to sell 'em! *Zim!* It might as well be us!)
We hurry off the cargoes; then we call upon His name.
We wring our hands on Sunday, when all week we've fed the flame.
"Swords into ploughshares!"—God of peace—*Zzzz!* Rather faint and dim!
Bullets and bandages by the same ship! *Zzzz! Zzzz! Zim! Zim!*
It's a rattling good conundrum, should anybody care!
It's buzzing and it's whizzing and it's whining through the air!
YOU there, in the lurid mess,
Can you spare the time to guess?
You know we're praying for you all the while we add our share—
Will the prayer stop the bullets or the bullets stop the prayer?"

Extract from a poem by Ruth Comfort Mitchell in "The International" for May. The "International is perhaps the only real American magazine in this country. Not British, or German, or French, but American from cover to cover. The "International" may be procured through THE FATHERLAND *at the special price of* $1.00 *for* 10 *months. Single issues,* 15 *cents.*

THE CARTOON OF THE WEEK

From *Kladderadatsch*

Closing the Open Door of China

TO SOME AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN

THE crocodile was said to weep and swallow;
Methinks his fine example you would follow,
Though with a difference I'd have you note.
The victim of his eyes and of his throat,
Was but the self-same wretch; yet you let fall
Your tears for Belgium lying weak and small,
While your capacious gorge receives as prey
The poor of all the nations that must pay
The debt for war-munitions. Thus in guile
Forsooth you do surpass the crocodile.

—*Diogenes Philogermanicus.*

NEUTRALITY AND BRUTALITY

OUR well-meaning President preaches neutrality,
An excellent way of condoning brutality.
The brutes are the nations that egg on their savages
To perpetuate vile and unspeakable ravages,
Neutrality fronting such conduct barbarian
Should bring in its wake only torments Tartarian;
And all angry white men, refusing to palliate
Such treason to race, would prefer to retaliate
By wringing Great Britain's stout neck so emphatically
That Peace to the inquest would came automatically.

—*Diogenes Philogermanicus.*

THAT RUSSIAN LOAN

THE financiers who boast about their loan
To Russia, would improve their reputation
As wise philanthropists, could it be shown
The money would be spent in education.

In building schools and not in filling graves,
In pulling down a tyranny detested,
In making happy freemen out of slaves—
But poets have no funds to be invested.

—*Diogenes Philogermanicus.*

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BE FAIR TO GERMANY

We are printing below some comments on the new book, "ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN THE WAR." Letters to Department of State, by Robert J. Thompson who recently resigned as American Consul of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, because of a conflict of views with the State Department.

"Whether his own country appreciates it or not, the truth is that Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Aachen, has been of more help to more people than any other American official stationed in Germany since the outbreak of the War."—*James O'Donnell Bennett, in the Chicago "Tribune."*

As will be readily seen, this series of remarkable letters or semi-official dispatches from Mr. Thompson constitute a new and important angle to the great war in Europe.

They tell the story.

And the story is told as an American official saw it—one who put principle above position.

Read this book through and think what it would mean if all Americans had had the same opportunity to observe and report on the facts as Thompson has done.

If you are one who regrets that Americans have been getting only one side of the story, why not let Thompson back up your arguments through his book.

THE FATHERLAND, in a strong article, says: "With him (Thompson) the truth is stronger than self interest or vanity, and what he has to tell will prove one of the strongest documents pleading for Germany that the war has brought forth." Everyone should have a copy of this book.

This book is sold by THE FATHERLAND. The price is $1.00, postpaid.

"THE PEACE AND AMERICA"

This is Professor Hugo Muensterberg's second book on the war. It is decidedly worth while, inviting careful consideration and reflection.

He predicts, no doubt, truly, that after the end of the war, when all misrepresentations of the Allies will be exposed, when all the important facts which England, France and Russia have suppressed will come to light, America will quickly revise its opinion of the rights and the wrongs of the tragedy and its conduct, so far as Germany is concerned, and realize that its attitude toward the Fatherland has been unintelligent and unjust.

His protest against our trade in war supplies with the Allies is a strong one, and according to the author America's action has robbed her of a splendid opportunity to arbitrate.

We are bound to agree with him concerning the utter lack of value and harm done by the controversial matter, printed in our newspapers that has poured from the pens of English writers who have presented a queer spectacle of patriotic hysteria which has led them to contradict all they had previously written when in their right senses about Germany's culture and great services to civilization.

While America need, when peace comes, have no suspicions of a victorious Germany, in the awakening of the Far East, our author sees danger for all the Western powers.

There is an interesting chapter on "German Kultur" and a chapter devoted to a scathing review of English traits of diplomacy.

Finally, there are some most interesting predictions and suggestions regarding the future of Americans of German birth and descent. And he exhorts the German element in this country to continue undismayed and give to the State the best and soundest and noblest of its traditions.

This book is sold by THE FATHERLAND. Bound in cloth, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.12.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

The Evolution of Entente News.

IN Berlin, recently, a professional overcoat-thief was punished for the theft of an overcoat belonging to Mayor Wermuth. As an excuse he said he was in need. This piece of news, the *Jugend* tells us, was published in foreign papers also. These were the forms in which it appeared:

From the *Times:*

"Poverty has assumed titanic proportions in Berlin. The inhabitants of that city have sold all they had in order to be able to buy bread. Mayor Wermuth has pawned his overcoat."

From the *Daily News:*

"In Berlin, hungry masses crowded together before the City Hall and demanded bread. As this wish was not satisfied they mobbed the building and tore off the Mayor's clothes."

From the *Birschwija Wjedomosti:*

"The ravenous Berlin mobs, in an attack on the City Hall, stripped Mayor Wermuth of his clothes and made him run the gauntlet."

From the *Nowoje Wremja:*

"Crying, 'Bread, bread!' the raving masses hurled themselves against the terror-stricken Mayor, who fell dead beneath their blows."

From the *Matin:*

"Hunger forced the people of Berlin to a frightful deed. After murdering the Mayor they tore at the corpse, and in their mad hunger sought to satisfy themselves with the pieces."

From the *Figaro:*

"Since the authorities were incapable of handling the hunger-revolt in Berlin, the Italians sent the regiment 'Wermuth di Torino' to occupy the German metropolis in order that the disturbance might be quashed."

The Attitude of the Neutrals.

THERE is no doubt whatsoever, that the sudden attack of the Allies on the Dardanelles was born of the fatal consideration that neither the Russian "steam-roller" nor the soldiers of France and Belgium combined with Lord Kitchener's "Army of Millions" would ever be able to break through Germany's iron ramparts. This shifting of attention to Asia-Minor and this profusion of many unripe laurel wreaths, cultivated by the lying Press of the Allies, was intended to create a deep impression on both the neutrals in the Balkan States, and those in the Apennines. It did—if we may draw our conclusions from the evidence—quite contrary to the Allies' expectations.

In regard to Greece, the frantic salutes given so unsuccessfully to the fortifications of the Dardanelles by the warships of the Allies had but one effect, and this was the entire collapse of the régime of M. Venizelos. And since he had inclined his ear more and more readily to the whispered promises of the Allies, the declaration of strict neutrality which was made by the State of the Hellenes is an indisputable victory for the Central-European powers, and especially so because the Allies are troubled by a scarcity of troops. But just as the Greeks do not seem inclined to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the Allies, the Italians do not appear to have been charmed by the siren voices which have made themselves heard through the columns of a Press financed by France. Indeed, it is said that Austria is resolved to sacrifice a large piece of her territory to insure Italy's remaining neutral. If so, a great army, which, until now, was stationed at Trentino to protect the Empire against a possible Italian attack, is available for the East, and may enter upon a phase of activity more than fatal to Russia. Finally, in regard to Roumania, the rosy hopes of the Russophile have sunken recently to "below zero." The following effusion is quoted from the *Nowoje Wremja:*

"In reference to our future plans we can only rely upon our military strength. It will answer our purpose to view Roumania not even as a neutral factor but rather as a negative one. Thanks to the art of German diplomacy and despite her own nearest and dearest interests, Roumania is not with us but against us. There is nothing more for us to do than to consider Roumania as our enemy." This attitude of the Petrograd yellow journal created an atmosphere of profound dejection in Bucharest which was felt by all, even by those pro-Russian. Serious political circles justly question the fate of the Nation, for if Russia uses this tone before she masters the Dardanelles, what will she say should she succeed in entering Constantinople. One can behold the slow sure fate of the disintegration of the Balkan peoples, through Pan-Slavism. The Dynasties of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece would be pierced to the very vitals should Turkey be made the Cossack's paradise.

Thus it is but natural that there should be a firm bond of common interest between these three Balkan peoples, a union which would resist what England so deftly furthers and favors—the menace of the Pan-Slavic flood. Serious-minded politicians, therefore, will turn their attention to the virile precedent established by King Constantine, and will regard it as a propitious sign, that Greece proclaims and insists on her neutrality, setting thereby such a good example to the other Balkan peoples.

The *Independence Belge* admits quite openly that, without the help of Italy, the Balkan States and the Japanese, a favorable conclusion of the World War cannot be expected. And really all probability seems to indicate that Russia as well as France, having seen that no strange knight flies to the rescue, as once Lohengrin to Elsa, will soon be compelled to sue for peace. Yes, and the world may see if it is true that England is capable of carrying on, alone, the war with Germany. The day is perhaps not distant when the German batter-

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ies at Calais will command the Channel with their guns and initiate by that the last phase of the war—Germany's invasion of England. What a turn of affairs! In 1815 Wellington prayed that the Prussians might come, and in 1915 proud Albion trembles to think that Heaven may after 100 years grant this prayer an unexpected fulfilment.

The Peace Terms of the German Press.

THE truly opportune motto, "Free from Reuter and Havas!" is found in a recently-published monograph, by Rudolph Rotheit, the well-known foreign editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, entitled, "The Terms of Peace of the German Press." In order to realize the spirit of this publication, which consists of three printed pages, it is but necessary to indicate the paragraph with which the author commences his work. It deals with a conversation between the German Crown Prince and the Berlin representative of the "American United Press" and is as follows:

"The Crown Prince believes that the attitude of America is the result of an English control of the Press with its world-wide connections. He openly admitted that Germany had up until now never sufficiently appreciated how important a factor in World Politics and international affairs, the Press really is."

That is the whole thing in a nut-shell, and Rotheit suggests ways and means to meet the situation in the future. His proposal is to create for the German Press some organization similar to what the "Associated Press" is for America. This should be an entirely independent institution aside from the already existing Wolff Bureau, but should also co-operate with the Imperial Government wherefrom it would regularly draw important information concerning foreign politics. The author regards his plan as the best possible solution of the question and, as such, a foundation for further propositions. He states in detail: "Being the reservoir wherefrom journalistic enterprises draw, the Associated Press is freed from direct activity. It does not have to acquire profits or issue dividends. It does not carry on the sale of news to any papers outside of its circle. The German news service would differ from it most in this very respect. It would want its news accessible to the world. Should it gain thereby a broader economic perspective, that would only be a welcome evolution. Aside from this difference, the Associated Press, as also its counterpart, the United Press, shows the way to the right goal. By the power of that justly famous German constructive faculty it should not be difficult to organize a similar amalgamation of German newspapers, provided there were no restrictions as to joining and a gradation of the contributions according to demand. In America about 3,500 political papers are published, amongst them 1,700 morning papers and 1,800 evening papers. The number of political papers which have need of telegraphic news

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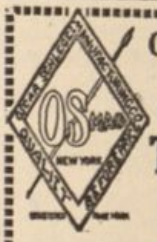

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and might be canvassed, is about 2,000. Of these, 1,500 appear once or twice daily. One must admit at the start, however, that the American Press has greater capital than the German, but then again no one in Germany wishes a news service of such compass as the Associated Press can boast of. The thought of 50,000 words of telegraphic service per day would strike terror to the minds of each German journalist and each German reader. It is certain that there is already a tendency among German newspaper publishers to enter into a combination similar to the Associated Press. But nothing definite has as yet been achieved. Nevertheless, that something must eventually be done, is as clear to the minds of publishers and journalists as to the different economic circles. A new and powerful impulse toward the solution of the problem would be given by a combination of the desires and material means of the newspaper world with worlds of finance and commerce."

These are remarkable and constructive suggestions and show how to reach the goal of becoming "Free from Reuter and Havas!" Consequently this well-written monograph will be read in America with great interest.

"Los von Reuter und Havas," published by Puttkamer & Muehlbrecht, Berlin.

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"'You'll swell up like a balloon and burst.'

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